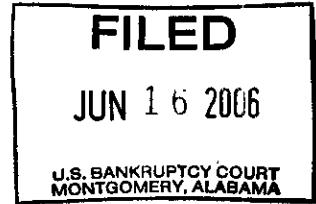


*Bankruptcy*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION



In re TOMMY LEE HENRY, JR., *et al.*, )  
 ) BK CASE NO. 04-11427-WRS-13  
Debtors. )  
 )

FIVE STAR CREDIT UNION, )  
 )  
Appellant, )  
v. ) CASE NO. 1:06-cv-19-MEF  
 ) (WO)  
TOMMY LEE HENRY, JR., *et al.*, ) [DO NOT PUBLISH]  
 )  
Appellee. )

**OPINION AND ORDER**

Pending before the Court is the appeal of Five Star Credit Union (“Five Star”) from a ruling of the Bankruptcy Court in the Chapter 13 bankruptcy of Tommy Lee and Letita J. Henry (“Debtors”). The Debtors commenced their bankruptcy on July 2, 2004. Five Star subsequently filed three secured claims with the Bankruptcy Court. On September 27, 2005, the Debtors objected to one of Five Star’s claims asserting that insufficient property was available to secure the debt represented by that claim. In accordance with Local Bankruptcy Rule 3007-1, this objection included a “negative notice” that was served on Five Star’s attorney the same day. This notice advised Five Star that it had thirty days to request a hearing, or the Bankruptcy Court would enter an order without further notice.<sup>1</sup> Five Star did

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<sup>1</sup> The notice required by the rule states in full: “Pursuant to LBR 3007-1, the Court will take this objection under advisement and rule, without further notice or hearing, unless the claimant files

not respond to this notice and on October 28, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order sustaining the Debtors' objection and recategorizing Five Star's claim as unsecured. On November 1, 2005, Five Star filed a motion to alter, amend, or vacate the October 28 order, and the Bankruptcy Court set all matters for a hearing on November 30, 2005. On the eve of this hearing, Five Star filed a motion to continue the hearing<sup>2</sup> and failed to appear before the Bankruptcy Court the next day. In its ruling of December 8, 2005, the Bankruptcy Court denied Five Star's motions.

Five Star argues two issues in its appeal. The first contends that the Bankruptcy Court's order is susceptible to reconsideration and is not a final order under 11 U.S.C. § 502(f). This argument is without merit because § 502(f) does not apply to voluntary bankruptcies and, even if it did, does not speak in any fashion to the finality of orders entered by the Bankruptcy Court.

Second, Five Star asserts that the Bankruptcy Court erred by failing to allow for an evidentiary hearing on the merits of the Debtors' objection.<sup>3</sup> The Bankruptcy Code states

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with the Court, with service on the objecting party, a response within 30 days of service of this objection."

<sup>2</sup> The asserted basis for this motion was that Five Star's counsel was to be present at a bench trial set for the same day in state court.

<sup>3</sup> The Court must admit that it has experienced great difficulty in deciphering the exact position espoused by Five Star's brief. In addition to its attempt to apply an inapplicable provision to this case, Five Star has contended that the Debtors' objection to its claim was actually an objection to another of Five Star's claims. Five Star's effort to straighten out the Debtors' pleadings and the Bankruptcy Court's pronouncements is curious considering the fact that Five Star failed to timely respond to the Debtors' objection and then did not even appear at the hearing it was later granted by the Bankruptcy Court to reconsider this matter.

that if an “objection to a claim is made, the court, after notice and a hearing, shall determine the amount of such claim as the date of filing the petition.” 11 U.S.C. § 502(b). Section 102 of the Code defines the phrase “after notice and a hearing” to “authorize[] an act without an actual hearing if such notice is given properly and if . . . such a hearing is not requested timely by a party in interest.” 11 U.S.C. § 102(1). Thus, the Code does not always require actual hearings and allows such “negative notices” to “shift the burden to an interested party . . . to evaluate his claim and the debtor’s objections, and then make his own decision whether an evidentiary hearing would be helpful, and request a hearing, if desired.” *In re Pierce*, 435 F.3d 891 (8th Cir. 2006); *see also In re Lumsden*, 242 B.R. 71, 73-74 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1999) (sustaining debtor’s objection to a claim after claimant was late in responding to negative notice).

The Debtors served such a negative notice on Five Star in accordance with the Bankruptcy Court’s local rules. Five Star did not submit any documentation in opposition to this objection or request an evidentiary hearing. Then, when given a second chance by the Bankruptcy Court to consider the matter, Five Star failed to appear. Therefore, Five Star has received adequate notice and an opportunity to be heard, and no error is to be found. The ruling of the Bankruptcy Court is AFFIRMED.

Done this the 16th day of June, 2006.

/s/ Mark E. Fuller  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE